

January 25, 1865. 234-W.

THE CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

ALL letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN E. NATHAN & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1865

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. Messrs. Allston, Jordan, Patterson, and Caldwell were yesterday declared duly elected directors of the Insane Asylum. One vacancy still remains to be filled.

In the Senate resolutions requesting his Excellency the Governor, to investigate the circumstances in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter passed their third reading.

In the House, Mr. Peace introduced a resolution, which passed unanimously, declaring despite the negotiations for peace now understood to be in progress North Carolina would relax nothing in her vigorous prosecution of the war.

We notice that somebody is out in a card in reply to a notice we saw proper to make of certain resolutions introduced into the Legislature by Joel Ashworth a few days ago. We further notice that the said card is over the signature of the said Joel Ashworth, and that he has been canonized as a political saint in the workshop of *Revolutions*. In the act of canonization we are informed by the "master of ceremonies" that we "dislike and assail Mr. Ashworth because the latter beat us so handsomely for the Legislature last summer, notwithstanding the fact that they were so acceptable to the 'Destructives' that they gave us all their votes." We would suggest to the master to examine the list of his correspondents while he was engaged in hammering out the present revolution in his forge, and see if he does not find the names of persons among them, who were then for peaceable secession, for it in 1860-'61 have continued to stand true to the faith; while he upon hammering it out, "turned tail" on his offspring; then let him examine the lists of Magisterial appointments for Randolph and see if he does not find that some of them have been rewarded for a vote the reverse of what he states to be the fact. We believe we are nearly as well acquainted with the good people of Randolph as either the master, or the scribe, and are ready and willing to defend them or any body else against any wrongs "contrary to law," or "punishment on mere suspicion," as either of these personages, or Mr. Ashworth himself. The scribe in the card talks partly of bomb-proofs.

It might have been well for Mr. Ashworth to have whispered in his ear that the Editor of this paper both before and after the election was exempt from corruption, independently of Gov. Vance or any one else. This Mr. Ashworth and the good people of Randolph well know, and any assertion of Mr. Ashworth to the contrary is deliberately false. On the contrary Mr. Ashworth so trembled in his boots for his exemption as a school teacher, that he declined to canvass, relying as is generally believed upon a certain secret matter for success, until forced out upon an assurance of the enrolling officer, very properly given, that in the event of defeat his bomb-proof should remain unharmed. We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Ashworth and the scribe whether it would not be well for the lovers of civil law and order in Randolph to have an investigation into this secret matter and see what connection it may have with certain outrages which Mr. Ashworth has heretofore ignored, and which just now is causing some of the good citizens to have to leave certain localities there, especially as Mr. Ashworth wholly declined last summer to disavow his connection therewith. More especially since on the eve of the election last summer, the plundering, robbing and murdering outrages from the woods, in the midst of their fiendish revels, declared that "Holden was a Lincolnite," they "were Lincolnites," and "they would go to the polls of and vote for Holden & Co., or die," at the same time posting notices and verbally warning their victims that they "had better stay away from the polls." We say that in our judgment these matters as much merit investigation at the hands of those who love the supremacy of the civil over the military law as the comparatively slight excesses of the Home Guard in attempting to arrest the guilty perpetrators and their abettors, if such excesses have been committed.

We repeat let the one be attended to and the other not neglected. What say the master the scribe and Mr. Ashworth?

We are now and always have been in favor of the enforcement of the civil law, and the infliction of its penalties alike upon all transgressors without regard to their estate or degree; and we shall continue so in despite of all the perversions of fact and sneers of the *fraternity* combined; and we know that our efforts will be appreciated by the good people of Randolph and the State.

That Mr. Ashworth should move for investigation on this latter branch of the subject is hardly to be expected, as it is not in poor human nature to move against its friends. Especially for one who like Mr. Ashworth, has had near relatives arrested for desertion, thus to move in such a matter, requires a degree of elevation not to be expected of him. And we are glad to see that Mr. McAden has relieved him from the necessity, by introducing a series of resolutions which we lay before our readers to day; and if Mr. Ashworth "has no objection" he will advocate them and the investiga-

tion, we hope, a thorough one of all outrages will take place. Let it take place and we feel assured that whoever may afterward be elected for any post, that when the terrorism of these bush friends of Mr. Holden and Mr. Ashworth is removed, and all the facts before the public he will never have the occasion to ask "what will be the freight on himself to Raleigh" again.

WE LEARN that the Rev. Jas. T. Leftwich who is now in the City will preach to-morrow Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church.

AT A SALE of negroes by W. F. Askew & Co., on the 2d inst., negro men brought as high as \$7,300, boys 10 to 12 years of age \$3,500 to \$4,000.

AS THERE is now a regularly appointed mail agent on the Piedmont Railroad, we may indulge the hope that our subscribers will receive their papers promptly in future. So says the *Danville Register*, and so say we.

THE PASSPORT system—similar to that which obtains in Europe—has been adopted by the Yankee government. All travelers—except emigrants—must have passports. The object is to prevent raiding on the borders, like that of St. Albans.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. This will contribute to the State Sinking Fund the sum of \$750,000.

GEN. J. D. INBURN is in command of all the military prisons in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE TOWARDS BRANCHVILLE.

A dispatch from Lawtonville, dated January 29th, via Branchville, Jan. 30th, says: "The enemy occupied Robertville yesterday, with a considerable force of infantry, and encamped there."

Another dispatch, dated Jan. 30th, says: "The Yankees are crossing from the Georgia side of the Savannah river, at Sister's Ferry."

The Northern papers bring some interesting paragraphs about Sherman. A dispatch from Washington says:

The government is hourly in expectation of receiving important information from General Sherman. It is being thoroughly posted in regard to his plans and purposes, and confident that something that can impede the triumphant carrying out of his entire program, which will prove vastly damaging to the Confederacy than his former campaign.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:

One of the results of Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is to solve a doubt as to the soundness of Gen. Sherman's policy as to the government of the negroes. His treatment of the negroes of Savannah has inspired them with confidence, and they rely upon him wholly. He has borne in his heart great scheme for the benefit of their race in Georgia, and it is understood here that the country will be electrified in a few days by an order from him partitioning among them the abandoned rebel plantations and establishing them in their new homelands, and laying the foundation of a new social condition in the South, whose superstructure but few politicians in the country are now permitted clearly to see.

EMPLOYMENT OF FREE NEGROES AND SLAVES.

In the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, the question of employing free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, being before the House, the following proceedings were then enacted:

On motion of Mr. Garland, of Ark., the House then took on the Senate bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, and perform other work connected with the defense of the country.

The first amendment of the House Military committee, striking out the clause limiting the number of slaves to be employed to 30,000, east, and 10,000 west, of the Mississippi river, was agreed to.

Mr. Foster, of Ala., moved to amend so as to limit the selections of the negroes to be employed to those between 18 and 40 years of age, instead of 18 and 45 as the bill now provides. Adopted, yeas 87, nays 36.

The amendment of the military committee providing that the hire paid for slaves shall not exceed 18 dollars per month, (the same paid soldiers) was adopted.

Mr. Lester, of Ga., moved to add to the 2d section of the bill a provision that if any of said slaves shall be injured while so employed the owners thereof shall receive full compensation therefor. Rejected.

Mr. Turner opposed the bill. He looked upon it as the entering wedge, to employing slaves as soldiers, a measure which he deemed impolitic, unwise and ruinous.

Mr. Goode offered the following as a proviso for the 3d section:

Provided, That said indentment shall be made according to the rules and regulations provided in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of such law, in accordance with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe. Adopted—yeas 62, nays 12.

Mr. Ramsey, of N. C., offered a proviso that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers.

Mr. Miles said he hoped the amendment would be adopted. He was utterly opposed to the policy of arming the negroes, and while he would cheerfully say that if any contingency should arise when it would advance our cause to employ negroes as soldiers, he would be in favor of this, as of any other measure, which would assist us in our struggle for independence, yet he could scarcely conceive of any combination of circumstances, in which that measure would be politic or advantageous.

This question had to be discussed, and it might as well be discussed now, since the issue was directly raised by the proposition of the gentleman from N. C.

Pending Mr. Miles' remarks, Mr. Marshall moved that the further consideration of the bill be in secret session.

Mr. Ramsey demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—yeas 35, nays 39. So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Miles proceeded with his remarks, in opposition to the policy of arming the negroes upon military grounds; but he was again interrupted by—

Mr. E. M. Bruce, who renewed the motion that the further consideration of the bill be in secret session.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted—yeas 43, nays 29. So the House went into secret session.

When the doors were re-opened the House adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 3d; 1865.

The committee on election of directors of the Insane Asylum, reported that Messrs. Allston, Worth, Jordan and Caldwell, were duly elected, one vacancy remaining.

The bill to authorize his Excellency the Governor, to order the State troops beyond the limits of the State on certain conditions and in certain contingencies being on its third reading.

Mr. Warren moved it is further considered, be postponed till 12 m. to-morrow. So ordered yeas 20, nays 19.

Resolutions to procure the detail of certain persons for the purpose of making steam machines being under consideration.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by inserting "and blacksmith in each militia district in the State." Not agreed to, and the resolutions being on its passage was not agreed to by a vote of nine in the affirmative and seventeen in the negative.

The resolutions proposing to pay Messrs. Rogers and Calvert, contestants for the seat for Northampton in the Commons, the legislative pay and mileage during their attendance in the session were passed after some debate thereon.

Mr. Shubbs—House resolutions declaring further appointment of magistrates unnecessary being before the Senate—proceeded to day it was charged many magistrates had been appointed merely to keep them out of the army. While this might be so it did not look well for members to say so themselves, as they would by the passage of these resolutions. Resolutions were then tabled.

Resolutions in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter, being before the Senate.

Mr. Ellis said if the facts as stated to the General Assembly in the case of the slave child (allged to have perished from exposure and neglect) were true this man Gaillard was a murderer and should be punished as such. He moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolutions on their final passage. Agreed to.

Mr. Ward opposed the passage of the resolutions declaring he was tired of this everlasting language of detraction. It more than anything else had broken up the old United States where the press labored incessantly for twenty five years to calumniate and pull down party opponents. The language of the resolutions was too strong, and this perpetual cry of "wells" would at last be unheeded when danger really came.

Mr. Dick could not think the epithets too strong. He only knew—from the facts as stated—that a citizen of North Carolina had been illegally arrested, confined, and cruelly treated. Such treatment deserved the strongest reprobation.

Mr. Odum said he, too, could not deem the language too strong for conduct such as mentioned in certain extracts from Dr. Ritter's statement he would read.

Mr. Bagby said he knew Dr. Ritter as an estimable gentleman, a fine physician, and a surgeon for two years in the Confederate service. The letter upon which he had been arrested it was ascertained had been written by a deserter from our army and a notorious horse thief in the county of Chowan. The resolutions then passed their third reading.

Bill to impose a tax of 90 per cent, on collections of specie made on execution sales was taken up but soon thereafter tabled.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fowler, from the joint select committee on the election of directors of the Insane Asylum, reported that Messrs. N. Allston, D. F. Caldwell, J. V. Jordan, and D. G. Worth, were elected.

Mr. Peace introduced the following resolutions: WHEREAS, We have heard with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt satisfaction, that negotiators for peace have been inaugurated by the governments at Richmond and Washington; yet mindful of the maxim, that in time of war while we hold the olive branch in one hand we should the sword in the other. Therefore,

Resolved, That until the issue of these negotiations is known North Carolina will not abate one jot or tittle of her determination and zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fowler, by leave of the House, presented a letter from his Honor, Judge Ready, of the 8th judicial district, explaining the impossibility of his heretofore fulfilling the requirement of residence in his district.

Mr. Love (the introducer of the resolution of inquiry as to whether said non residence had not vacated his judgeship) said that the explanation of his honor was entirely satisfactory to him, especially as he had merely introduced the resolution by request, and had meant no reflection on Judge Ready.

On motion of Mr. Grooms, the bill to promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization, was taken up, and being before the House, Mr. Grooms moved a substitute therefor.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, bill and substitute were postponed till to-morrow at eleven o'clock, the consideration thereof being made the special order for that time.

It is to prevent the sacrifice of property by sale under execution, for specie, and to allow further time wherein to perfect titles to lands already entered, passed respectively their third readings, and the bill to prevent the exaction of specie payments was then brought before the House and discussed at length.

Mr. McGeehe offered a substitute therefor, to provide an effect that specie payment should not be exacted on contracts made on a currency basis, which substitute was accepted by the House in lieu of the original bill, and passed, yeas 65, nays 23.

Senate resolutions proposing a committee of investigation on alleged charter violations by the State railroads being before the House.

Mr. McAden moved they be laid on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 4, nays 77.

And the House then adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. WIER—Dr. D. P. Wier died at his residence in this place, on Sunday night. He had been sick for a long time, and his death was not unexpected either to himself or his friends. In his death we lose an excellent citizen, and the Presbyterian Church loses an active and efficient ruling elder. But our loss is his everlasting gain.—*Greensboro' War of the World.*

RESOLUTIONS OF MR. McADEN.

WHEREAS, Resolutions have been introduced into this House requesting an investigation of alleged outrages perpetrated by the Home Guard in attempting to arrest deserters and outlaws in the county of Randolph; and whereas, it is necessary for the proper action of that body that all the facts be made known, therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on Propositions and Grievances be instructed to inquire into and report all outrages committed by deserters, outlaws and other disloyal persons in said county upon the persons and property of loyal citizens, and what efforts and by whom made, to arrest and punish the guilty parties, whether proper diligence and zeal have been exhibited in enforcing the civil laws what amendments, if any, are required to the law prohibiting the harboring of deserters, and what additional legislation is necessary to protect the loyal citizens of Randolph county against the acts of deserters and disloyal citizens.

Resolved, That the committee be invested with all necessary power to carry out this investigation, and may send for persons and papers anywhere in the State.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker announced the reading of a special order.

The amendment offered by Mr. Anderson, of Georgia, as an independent section, to come in after the second section, was taken up. It provides for the exemption of all agriculturists over thirty-five, actually engaged in the production of supplies, and who were exempted or detailed under the act of the 17th of February, 1864. Said exemptions to furnish the Government one hundred pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of nett beef for each able-bodied slave between sixteen and fifty, worked in the field or not, to be paid for by the Government at prices to be fixed by the State Commissioners for the performance of which bond, ample security shall be received by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, supported the amendment, although it is a mover on yet ready had voted against exempting mechanics enough to sustain the country. He had listened to the debate on this bill with much seriousness and interest. He agreed with gentlemen who insisted that there might be something wrong in the execution of the exemption law heretofore. There certainly were too many able-bodied men in places other than places where fighting was to be done. A very large number of such men were daily found on our railroads and in our towns and villages—the whole of whom on any one day, properly collected, would add greatly to our army, and tend to relieve the country greatly. If all the proper men were in their proper places, there would be far less necessity for shipping the country of all its agricultural and mechanical laborers. If all the proper men were in their proper places in the army many a poor woman in the country, whose tender limbs are daily stretched, and who each night lies down with aching bones from her labors to provide the means of living for her helpless children, might have returned to her aid the assistance of her husband; for truly there are many desolate mothers in the country, who after doing all they can, cannot supply the actual wants of their own loved offspring—little to check the gnawings of their hunger, or to slake their thirst but their tears.

He argued and went on to insist that the army must be maintained and sustained. But that it could not be so unless it put all into the army, without reference to the situation and condition of the soldiers to be selected, and the necessity for their services at home, or in the army fairly and honestly canvassed and decided upon.

He insisted that it would not do to put all the white laborers on our territory, not in the possession or under the control of the enemy, into the army. All, however, that can be spared, and who can make soldiers, ought to be sent to the army.—Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and much of Louisiana and Mississippi, cannot furnish much substance to the army. If the lands of the other States are not faithfully and industriously cultivated, the consequent disasters to the whole country can be more easily imagined than described.

He argued at some length to show that Congress should fix and determine by law who should go into the army, and who should do the work at home—this to be determined speedily and fairly. He argued that as much depended on the spirit and character of an army as on its numbers.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 51, nays 31.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Our peace commissioners, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, owing to some delay in getting their passports, did not leave Petersburg till yesterday morning. The cheering by the troops of the two armies on Monday morning was caused by the announcement of the arrival of the commissioners in Petersburg, and the general truth that was, for a time observed. The Petersburg Express says that during the pending of the shore application yesterday, a general truce was observed on the lines east of the city. All firing ceased, and under the protection of the white flag, the soldiers of both armies showed themselves upon their respective breastworks and viewed each other with a less malicious eye. A number of citizens visited the trenches, and contemplated the enemy's works with impunity. After the transaction of Grant's communication into our lines, the flags were withdrawn and the usual picket firing commenced.

GENERAL IN CHIEF.

The appointment by the President of General R. E. Connor, as Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, was on yesterday approved by the Confederate Senate. General Lee, it is believed, will remain in the field with the Army of North Virginia.

GOLD.

Gold was, on yesterday, still held at forty five. It is known that the Treasury has put a large amount of gold upon the market. The object, however, seems not to be to reduce the price of the precious metal, but to obviate the necessity of a further issue of treasury notes by purchasing sums sufficient to meet the immediate wants of the Department. If it was sought to enhance the value of the currency by reducing the price of gold, it were an easy matter, considering the great amount of specie which the Government is known to have on hand; but this, as we have said, seems not to be the present policy, whatever may be done in future. Since our present gold has been put on the market, it is much, we think, to be regretted that the fact of the agent entrusted with its sale was not either kept a profound secret or made generally public. He is now known to comparatively few persons, who find it easy to speculate upon their knowledge.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon. S. J. Parsons, E. D. Hall, D. M. Carter and J. H. Peol, of the North Carolina Legislature, arrived in this city on yesterday. They are to have been appointed by the North Carolina Legislature to come here on business touching the more vigorous prosecution of the war. They held a conference with the North Carolina Congressional delegation at the Spotswood House last night.—*Richmond Dispatch*, Feb. 1st.

KILLED.—We hear that a Col. Preston, of the Army of Tennessee, was run over by a railroad train at Pelham Station, Monday night, and killed. He was standing on the turn out and the train backed upon him. We could learn no further particulars.—*Dan. Register.*

The late convention of Lincolnites in Tennessee, it is said, abolished slavery, and nominated Wm. G. Brownlow for Governor.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by S. THRELAHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond, Richmond, Feb. 2.

The weather has greatly moderated, but the navigation of the River is still obstructed by ice.

Flag of truce communication at Varina will be resumed in a few days, when several hundred Yankee prisoners will be sent off. The question of a general exchange of prisoners will soon be decided.

Congressional.

Richmond, Feb. 2. The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day in discussing the House amendments to the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, pending which the Senate resolved into secret session.

The House passed the Senate bill for increasing the compensation and emolument of the President, and for increasing the salary of officers and clerks of the government at Richmond. Also, adopted resolutions expressing the great concern of Congress in the additional evidences of patriotism in the various communications which have declared it to be their purpose to maintain the war for independence.

Northern News.

Richmond, February 2.

The New York Herald of the 30th received. Not a word about the appointment of Peace Commissioners by Lincoln, but contains a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond, in the shape of Washington correspondence, in which the writer asserts that Blair's mission will not be a failure, and predicts that Commissioners from Richmond will soon be en route to Washington.

Great sensation produced in New York on Sunday by the reported fall of Charleston, and of an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of peace.

The Herald's special correspondent gravely announces that Kirby Smith is negotiating with Maximilian for the transfer of his forces to Mexico.

The blockade runner, *Blenheim*, from Nassau, was recently captured near Cape Fear river.

Butler had a grand reception at Lowell on Saturday; in a speech he said it was idle to talk of peace or union until the rebel army of Northern Virginia was defeated or captured.

Seward made a speech before a christian commission in Washington, on Sunday night, in which he said, we wait only at the hand of the rebels, for submission, which, if longer delayed, necessarily follows military defeat and overthrow.

Several destructive fires in different States are recorded in the Herald.

Gold advanced as high as 220 Saturday, but closed at 124.

From Europe.

Richmond, Feb. 2.

European advices to the 18th ult., has been received.

Rumors prevailed in Paris confirming a report heretofore published that Maximilian had ceded to Louis Napoleon five Mexican States.

A Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor, to seize and hold Seneca as an indemnity for the expense incurred by placing Maximilian on the throne.

The London Times says, that none of the European powers will guarantee the independence of the Confederacy as proposed, even with agreement to abolish slavery.

The blockade running steamer *Lika*, was foundered at the mouth of the Mersey on the 15th; only eight out of fifty persons on board were saved.

The Theatre Royal at Edinburgh, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. A number of persons were killed and injured.

The Liverpool cotton market is dull, with a declining tendency.

New Advertisements.

TO-DAY!

AT 11 O'CLOCK TO-DAY, SATURDAY, IN FRONT OF our Sales-room, by Auction:
1 FINE TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS.
2 NO. 1 TWO-HORSE WAGONS AND HARNESS.
A LOT OF GENUINE CAROLINA BELLIE SNUFF.
A LOT OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
BOOKS, MAPS, &c., TOOL CHEST, TOOLS.
CONFEDERATE PER CENT BONDS, WAKE COUNTY FORTS.

2 Fine Young Mules, Well Broke.

And a great variety of other articles.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., Auctioneers.

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Lost or Stolen.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM A GENTLEMAN AT KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, \$125.00 in Coupons of N. C. 8 per cent. Bonds, among which is one \$25 Coupon, and nearly equal value in other Bonds, 1-64, two of them being to Bonds Nos. 1114 and 715. Any person delivering the same to the Conservative Office will receive \$100 reward.

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WANTED TO RENT.

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, for a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.

January 29, 1865. 238—11.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War, from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allen, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagen, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 103—11.